

NOTES ON NORTH AMERICAN LOWER VASCULAR PLANTS.—Field work in Mexico and the examination of herbarium specimens at ARIZ, ASU, LL-TEX, and SRSC have revealed several new state records, a new record for the United States, and collections of apparently rare species.

Dryopteris cinnamomea C. Chr. has been found new to Texas and the United States. The collection data are: In a cave near Comstock, Val Verde Co., Texas, 980 ft elev., rare, 10 Sep 1965, C. Babcock 100 (SRSC, 2 sheets). These specimens were filed as *Cystopteris fragilis* (L.) Bernh. The species previously was known only from Mexico (Chihuahua, Durango, San Luis Potosí, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, Distrito Federal, Morelos, and Michoacán), according to Knobloch and Correll's "Ferns and Fern Allies of Chihuahua" (1962, p. 173). I have also seen material from Coahuila.

A second known collection of *Notholaena jacalensis* Pray and one new to San Luis Potosí has been made. The collection data are: Immediately N of Minas de San Rafael, San Luis Potosí, Mexico, ca. 22°13'N, 100°16'W, growing with *Hechtia*, *Agave lecheguilla*, *Helietta parvifolia*, and *Neospringlea integrifolia* in highly mineralized soil, 1100 m elev., 30 Jun 1972, M. C. Johnston 8178C (LL-TEX). This species previously was known only from Jacala, Hidalgo, Mexico, according to Pray (Amer. Fern J. 57: 101. 1967).

Pellaea breweri D. C. Eaton has been found new to Colorado. The specimen data are: Fire Lookout, summit of Roundtop Mountain, Dinosaur National Monument, Moffat Co., Colorado, in rock crevices of N-facing cliff of saddle W of lookout, 2800 m elev., 27 Jun-1 Jul 1948, R. A. Wolf & K. S. Dever 5206 (LL-TEX). This species previously was known from Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming, according to A. F. Tryon (Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 44: 138. 1957). The NW Colorado locality represents only a short range extension from Wyoming stations.

Recently I made the second known collection of *Selaginella macrathera* Weath. in I. M. Johnst. The collection data are: Chihuahua Viejo, Sierra Mapula, Chihuahua, Mexico, ca. 28°33'N, 105°51'30"W, on N-facing, rocky slopes and summit, grassland with scattered oaks, and the ledges of outcrop cliffs, 5800-7300 ft elev., 20 Jul 1977, T. Reeves 5745B (ASU, GH). The species was known previously only from the type collection, according to R. M. Tryon, Jr. (Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 42: 42. 1955), which is about 90 mi ENE of the new station.

Selaginella leucobryoides Maxon has been found new to Arizona and Nevada. The collection data are: Virgin Narrows, Mohave Co., Arizona, Sec. 32, T41N, R14W, N and E exposures on limestone cliffs and steep, rocky slopes, in desert shrub vegetation with *Larrea*, *Ephedra*, *Thamnosma*, *Hilaria*, *Ferocactus*, *Echinocereus*, *Opuntia*, *Galium*, and mixed with *Cheilanthes parryi*, ca. 2000 ft elev., 10 Sep 1977, R. K. Gierisch 3983A (ASU); and Red Rock Canyon, Spring Mountains, Clark Co., Nevada, shaded and damp N-facing cliff, 4800 ft elev., 25 Nov 1967, V. Bostick s.n. (ARIZ). This species was previously known only from the Providence and Panamint Mountains of SE California, according to P. A. Munz (A Flora of Southern California, p. 14, 1974). The species is apparently endemic to the mountains of the Mohave Desert. This species should be added to

the list of lower vascular plants to be expected in the New York Mountains of SE California, according to C. D. MacNeill, W. Brophy, and A. R. Smith (Madroño 25: 54-57).

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THE FERNS OF SAN SALVADOR ISLAND, II.—In the Shorter Notes of the American Fern Journal, vol. 65, p. 63, five species of ferns were reported from San Salvador Island, The Bahamas. These were *Acrostichum danaeifolium* Langsd. and Fisch., *Asplenium dentatum* L., *Nephrolepis exaltata* (L.) Schott, *Pteridium caudatum* (L.) Maxon, and *Thelypteris kunthii* (Desv.) Morton (as *T. normalis*).

Since that report, two arduous trips to the interior of the island have produced six more species not previously recorded for San Salvador Island. Five species were found in a coppice southeast of Guana Cay, the north central part of the island. The sixth species was found in the vicinity of Farquharson's plantation ruins, the southeastern part of San Salvador Island.

Adiantum tenerum Swartz was infrequent on the wall of a limestone pit in the coppice east of the mangrove swamp and southeast of Guana Cay (*R. R. Smith et al.* 4072).

Campyloneurum phyllitidis (L.) Presl was found growing around the base of *Bourreria ovata* in the coppice southeast of Guana Cay (*R. R. Smith et al.* 56, 4071).

Phlebodium aureum (L.) J. Smith was locally frequent on the upper stems of *Sabal palmetto* located along the margins of sink holes in the coppice southeast of Guana Cay (*R. R. Smith et al.* 58).

Polypodium polypodioides (L.) Watt was occasional on the bases of tree trunks in the coppice southeast of Guana Cay (*R. R. Smith et al.* 76).

Tectaria lobata (Poir.) Morton was found only once in a limestone pit just off the trail which connects Farquharson's plantation ruins to the southern end of the Great Lake. The fern was collected about fifteen feet below the surface of a thirty-foot limestone pit whose diameter was approximately eight feet (*R. R. Smith et al.* 59, *R. R. Smith* 3947).

Vittaria lineata (L.) J. E. Smith was occasional on the upper stems of *Sabal palmetto* located along the margins of sink holes in the coppice southeast of Guana Cay (*R. R. Smith et al.* 57).

The collections cited are deposited in the Hoysradt Herbarium of Hartwick College (HHH), Oneonta, N.Y.—*Robert R. Smith and Joyce E. Mauk, Department of Biology, Hartwick College, Oneonta, NY 13820.*